VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 8880

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NISHANT SAURABH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24.08.2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ancient India was the leader in feilds of mathematics and Astronomy.

Mathematics :-

(i) The discovery of numeral '0' is attributed to Aryabhatta who lived during Gupta ~~ge~~ age.

(ii) Bhandhyana was a great mathematicians and his Sulavasutra is recognized for :-

- trigonometry
- geometry
- proof of Pythagoras theorem

(iii)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Astronomy :-

(i) Aryabhatta is also the prime name in Astronomy and is credited to have accurately calculated the ~~distance b~~

- distance between sun and moon
- circumference of earth.

(ii) Bhaskaracharya's Surya Siddhanta :-

- established that earth moved around sun; tried to approximate the distance
- seasons and changes.

(iii) Indian calender was based on sun and was scientific with different eras :-

- Vikram Samvat
- Saka era

Thus Indians were truly ahead of the world in ancient times in mathematics & Astronomy.

2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The English and French rivalries were based on the growth of (i) mercantile capitalism and (ii) monopoly. Both these powers wanted to capture the Indian market and subsequently economy and polity.

They fought a number of battles :-

(i) Battle of Wandiwash

(ii) Battle of Arcot

(iii) Battle of Madras

(iv) Battle of ~~Bassu~~ Pondicherry.

which are normally divided into three eras of English-French rivalry.

The English emerged as the victorious powers after the last battle at ....

Success of English is attributed to :-

(i) The control over Bengal and its resources - which was much higher than the French possessions in India. Bengal gave the financial powers to the British.

(ii) English French rivalry in continental Europe and defeat of French in seven years war.

(iii) The French military General Dupleix's policy were harsh to his own men, leading to low morale of his forces.

(iv) Nature of British Raj being a company allowed ~~to~~ it to take quick decisions. French enterprise was a state owned expedition; slower decisions from the imperial metropole

(v) The French were also eying the colonies of Indonesia which were rich in spices, thus they focused on those colonies and eventually accepted defeat.

(vi) British were the mightiest naval forces and French could not compete with them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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If Indian political discourse had to imbibe the ideals of political democracy its had to be done by leaders and organizations first.

The various paradigms can be seen as :-

(i) The initial associations - Bengal Zamindar's Association, etc. were reactionary and protected class interests.

(ii) with the incoming of Congress in 1885 saw the rise of democratic organisation in India:

MODERATES
- It had resolutions voted by members.
- it pitched for 'no taxation without representation' even in moderate phase.
- it got the Indian Councils Act passed in 1891, expanding non official members
- broad based voting rights

(ii) The next phase of democratization came in with Gandhiji, he increased the class by:—

- reducing congress membership to 4 annas enabling it to become a mass organization
- creation of :-
  - (a) congress working committee - based on elections
  - (b) Provincial congress committees -
  - (c) election to the post of congress president
- incorporating various hues in congress - socialists, ~~[illegible]~~ & liberals, capitalists, traders, workers, women and allowing each to have a voice

(iii) The final stage of democracy before independence was in

- Elections fought by Swarajists in 1923 - 25
- The provincial elections and subsequent office holding of 1935 - 38 - ~~[illegible]~~ JLN, CR Das, C. Rajaji

Thus British relaxations of voting rights and increasing representation along with Indian maturity in democratic ways.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization is defined as the process of interaction and integration of the global people, companies and governments brought about by evolution in technology, transport and communication.

The changes brought about in the cultural sphere are :-

(a) Indegenous craft :-

+ showed Indian art to reach global level - high demand of Mithila Madhubani Paintings and Tanjore Bronze Sculptures.

+ Better remuneration to workers.

+ modern marketing tools.

- Some crafts died which could not appeal to the modern taste.

- commercialization led to the losing of the skill and social role of such crafts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(b) Literary Traditions :-

+ The Global literature precipitated to Indian readers.

+ New genre of literary work - micro stories, social media ready posts etc made literature accessible

+ New devices - kindle, tablets and tools led to proliferation of information.

- local stories, folk tales lost with growing homogenisation of culture.

- languages and cultures died.

(c) Traditional knowledge :- (TK)

+ ~~ex~~ New tools to access Tradition knowledge and record them - TK Digital Library initiative of Govt.

+ Better utilisation of this knowledge and protection under Intellectual Property Regime.

+ Recognition to alternative medicine AAYUSH.

- ~~infring~~ infringing on the intellectual property by disproportionately powerful companies.

- the benefits of knowledge not accruing to the the original holders; exploitation.

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Juvenile delinquent is a person of less than 18 years of age who is found to be in conflict with law.

The factors driving juvenile delinquents to crime are :-

(i) Access to information, internet and hence violence and pornography. The juvenile minds cannot comprehend the consequences of their action on the victim and themselves.

(ii) urbanization with poor integration of migrant and urban poor. They are active for a good life but dont see any way except for crime.

(iii) The culture of violence and games like the Blue whale challenge (induce to suicide), PubG (violence).

(iv) Lack of educational interventions which guide children to correct action; and proper family support to help them.

(v) ~~Lo~~

Both rehabilitative and reformative justice is important to be applied to juvenile delinquents; ~~the~~ as has also been highlighted by Justice JS Verma committee:-

(i) community service to sensitize the adolescents towards the sufferings of the people

(ii) Increase in community work; making National cadet corps and National social service mandatory from school level.

(iii) Juvenile Homes to be positive and reformative and not as dens for training to higher crimes.

(iv) ~~Ch~~ Change in educational paradigm to include gender studies and ethics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The health challenges faced by tribals are due to :-

(i) Extreme geographic location :-

- dense jungles
- absence of any health infrastructure
- presence of pathogens, pests and dangerous animals

(ii) Lack of preventive healthcare and nutrition :-

- poverty is rampant, hence nutrition among tribals is poor
- awareness of health problems is very low; still visit the local quacks.
- very low trust on outsiders and medicines.

(iii) Uneven burden of pathological diseases :-

- malaria, Japanese Encephalitis is rampant in tribals.
- MMR and IMR are extremely high

The measures that can be taken are :-

(i) use of mobile ~~va~~ medical vans.

(ii) Integrating their traditional medicine with modern medicine

(iii) Placing emphasis on institutional deliveries and extending welfare schemes.

(iv) Nutrition management and dental vertical in Poshan Abhiyaan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The agro geographical industries are located in

(a) areas of high production

(b) areas of marine resources and hence housing.

They are concentrated in :-

- coastal states of - Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnata
- coastal food housing is for export of
  - fishes
  - prawns
  - other sea food.
- In the agricultural belt of - Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh
- in the sugarcane belt of Maharashtra Gujarat
- Tea is concentrated in West Bengal and Assam,
- coffee in Karnataka.

The multiplier effect on Indian economy ~~was~~ can be ensured by :-

(i) Food accounts for 16% of India's export basket;

(ii) food processing adds value; gives better remuneration.

(iii) ~~Adds~~ farmers wastages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

urban water bodies

Reasons

- poor land planning
- lack of drainage
- ~~lack of~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 29 of the constitution gives the right to every citizen to preserve his or her linguistic identity. Article 350B calls for a special officer of linguistic minority to look after the needs of such minorities.

Even after ~~so~~ constitutional safeguards, we can see that languages are disappearing, whereas independent surveys have pegged India to have 30,000 different languages, ~~out~~ most of them are severely endangered.

Reasons for such disappearance are :-

(i) colonial history, English as lingua franca of country, is necessary for integration in job market.

(ii) migration and lack of preservation of regional languages, given that most of them are in dialects and have no script, they

die with their speakers. Example - the language of priests of Kanchanjungha was lost with the oldest priest dying recently.

(iii) minorities have lower voice and constitutional protection under schedule seven is limited to fifteen languages.

(iv) lack of funds and proper support to research and development, and preservation of more languages.

The implications of such a state are :-

(i) loss of a language results in death of a culture, with it are lost -

- folk tales
- customs and rituals
- expression and identity.

(ii) loss of a language also leads to loss of an intangible heritage which developed in India.

(iii) It nullifies the constitutional fundamental right guaranteed to the speakers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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To preserve languages one can :-

(i) Increase Government support, enact a policy and schedule all the languages with proper funding.

(ii) Devanagari or any other language script maybe used to preserve the language and document it if it does not have its own script.

(iii) promote training in vernacular language; atleast as additional language.

(iv) Tribal education should include such language policy essentially to save these languages which are most vulnerable.

It is our constitutional right to preserve our languages and duty to national heritage to do so.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The British system was based on the idea of British common law and hence the supremacy of rule of law.

Between 1793 to 1833, ~~rule of t~~ the British Indian law was marked by vicissitudes in his council.

The Judicial system from 1793 to 1833 can be divided into three phases :-

(a) Pre ~~Briti~~ 1793 phase :-

The courts were based on the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Qazi and the Nizam. They adjudicated the disputes based on mughal imperial orders and shariat along with Hindu scriptures.

(ii) 1793, Cornwallis code :-

- The Cornwallis code led a major reform in the judicial system, codifying the same
- This was done to address the disputes

arising out of various revenue settlement codes.

The court was divided into :-

(a) Sadar Diwani Adalat - for civil and revenue matters

(b) Sadar Nizamat Adalat - for criminal matters.

(c) Also the post of District magistrate was absorbed of his judicial functions;

A judicial magistrate was appointed.

(d) Supreme court of Calcutta, formally initiated.

> This ~~worked~~ system had a lot of drawbacks :-

- high pendency of cases
- very high litigation costs
- corruption in judiciary at subordinate level.

This was changed with the incoming of William Bentinck and appointment of Law member to the executive council under Lord Macaulay.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(a) Macaulay codified the various laws into Indian Penal code and ~~Indian~~ civil code.

(b) Reforms were undertaken in judiciary and number of courts were increased.

(c) the district magistrate was given back his judicial powers due to his experience at the feild.

~~In this way reform~~

- Even then the cost of litigation was high;

- The racial supremacy of Britishers led them to be let off with mild penalty whereas poor Indians imprisoned in jails.

- revenue action of revenue ~~des~~ defaulter and laws were hostile to the cultivators.

Thus the ~~not~~ exploitative nature of rule was clear even in the 'rule of law' precept.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian princely states were under the overall sovereignty of British Queen as per the 1857 proclamation and 1877 Delhi Durbar.

In practice the British resident was the defacto decision maker in the princely states in matters of defence, communication, economy. He let the other matters be handled by the royalty.

The policy of Britishers can be analysed in :—

(i) 1775 - 1813 - Policy of ring fencing —
- The Sikhs and Marathas were strong
- Afghan invasion was very prominent threat —
- Princely states were kept at borders to act as buffer in case of any aggression on British India

(ii) 1813 - 1857 - Policy of subordinate isolation -

- followed the policy of isolating states and merging them :-

- Doctrine of Lapse - Jhansi, Satara
- subsidiary alliance - Hyderabad, Udaipur
- mis governance - Awadh

(iii) Policy of subordinate union (1857 - 1935)

- Queen's proclamation of 1857 and Delhi Durbar.
- Butler Commission (1921) - again emphasized on sovereignty of the Queen.
- Pol. Chamber of Princes constituted in 1921 to allow them to have a say in governance

(iv) Policy of equal federation (1935 - onwards 1947)

- according to the Government of India Act, 1935 had to be represented in upper House

The states' people's movement can be analyzed in terms of :-

(i) They were doubly oppressed by rulers and British.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(ii) The air of independence movement found way to them with the formation of All India States' People Congress in 1930's.

(iii) Congress in annual declaration from 1930's onwards started increasingly asking for rights of states.

(iv) The 1938 election which saw Congress Government in states fomented movements for democratic rights.

(v) The final push came in 1947 with merger of most of the states into India, as per the Indian Independence Act, 1947

(vi) The other states saw moments

- Hyderabad - People fought Razakars of Nizam
- Junagadh - Plebiscite decided in India's favour

Thus the states became an integral part of the Indian union.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shimla Agreement was signed in the backdop of :-

- Pakistan's defeat in the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war.
- creation of Bangladesh. ~~under occupation~~
- Indian Army having 80,000 prisoners of war of West Pakistan
- Indian Army in control of substantial Pakistani territory.

Shimla Agreement was signed in 1972 between Indian Prime minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani's General Zia-ul-Haq. The provisions of the agreement were :-

(i) Pakistan was to recognize Bangladesh as a sovereign state.

(ii) India will release the prisoners of war on Pakistan's surrender.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) The territorial boundaries of pre war time will be respected.

(iv) Kashmir is a bilateral issue and will be solved bilaterally.

Shimla Agreement is seen as a lost opportunity by many due to :-

(i) ~~Respect the~~ India could have coerced Pakistan into ceding Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

(ii) India could have made favourable changes in the Indus water treaty.

(iii) Kashmir problem may have been solved then itself.

The problem with such analysis is that :-

- The treaty was signed on fair terms and according to India's goodwill and magnanimity.
- It was also to be seen to be fair by international community with Pakistan being a NSA ally, a member of CEATO and SEATO.
- The conditions at home with huge migrant population and economic issues

war not favourable for any stricter terms.

~~Thus, I believe~~ Thus Shimla Agreement was a fair treaty and fulfilled India's

short term

- ending the war
- liberating Bangladesh
- repatriating refugees

and

long term

- making Kashmir a bilateral issue
- humbling Pakistani armed forces
- signing a fair treaty as per vienna convention and international law.

Objectives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Internal migration is the movement of people (labour) from one place (usually rural) to another (usually urban), ~~migration~~ ~~is can~~ within the country.

Migration is caused by the following factors :-

A. Push factors

- lack of gainful employment in original area - agriculture increasingly unprofitable
- lack of ~~urba~~ amenities -
  - educational
  - o healthcare
  - o infrastructural
- lack of a modern life.

B. Pull factors :-

- urban centres are ~~the~~ drivers of growth, hence they have ample economic opportunity
- better educational and healthcare facilities
- promise for a better life, a modern life.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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urban migration is a phenomenon which has impacted the urban life in numerous ways :-

A Positive :-

- agglomeration of labour force - better employment opportunities.
- gives rise to a composite culture, with inclusive Indian identity.
  e.g. - chatt puja (Bihari migrants) being celebrated in Delhi, Bangalore.
- uplifting the quality of life of ~~urban~~ people; as Government is focused on improving urban areas - Smart city mission
  - AMRUT (Rejuvination & Transformation of cities)
  - HRIDAY & PRASAD (Tourism Augmentation)

B. Negatively :-

- increase in slums - 25% of urban population lives in slums.
- increase in crime due to poor social integration of the migrant people.

- migrants being treated as second class citizen by 'sons of soil'; violence against migrants - seen as job grabbers

- disparity of growth, as the place from where migration takes place is deprived of workforce.

- although migrants send remittance; still the care of elderly, agriculture and family back home is neglected.

Thus migration is a modern phenomenon ~~driven by~~ driven by urbanization. It should be balanced, and planned, such that there is overall growth, harmony and peace in society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a population of over 1.34 billion people (17% of the world's) with less than 5% of water, land and resources to support them. Family planning is crucial for India to maintain a sustainable resource utilisation.

Factors responsible for poor performance of programmes are :-

(i) Democratic Government - can take only limited amount of incentive and disincentives to family planning, e.g.

- Two child norm for contesting Panchayat elections
- lack of scheme supports for more than two children

but it cannot take coercive measures like china to control population.

(ii) Addressing root causes - the planners have also failed to address the root cause of poor family planning which is :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- lack of education and awareness of family planning
- poverty, more children are normally seen as more hands to work, rather than more mouths to feed
- son-preference of patriarchal Indian society, couple keeps begetting children till a son is born.
- high infant mortality and maternal mortality rate leading to more children, as chances of survival are lower.

(iii) Poor implementation of schemes - mostly target driven vasectomies and tubectomies which target the poor and marginalized.

Some family planning strategies that maybe adopted are :-

(i) Re evaluation of National Population Policy, 2002, to include the need for education, awareness generation.

(ii) Increase the marriage age for women to 20.

(iii) focus on women's education, as is normally seen that educated women have comparably low ~~TFR~~. total fertility rate (TFR)

(iv) Take different regional approach to tackle the issue :-

- states like AP, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka - have to refocus on :- (TFR < 2.1)
  - better reaping of demographic dividend
  - geriatric care.
- states like Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand (TFR ≥ 2.9) have to focus on population control and policy interventions.

~~To~~ A well laid out, multi pronged strategy will only be able to address the issue of population growth in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Poverty, hits women disproportionately in our social context. This feminization of poverty can be seen to be caused by :-

A. Social factors :-

- preference of son, who is better fed, better educated owing to patriarchal mindset of the society.
- women are married early, have disproportionately low educational status (65% vs 82% (men))
- disproportionate costs of child bearing, birth and rearing.
- have to take burden of family; work outside and be a care giver.

B. Economic factors :-

- women are paid less (34% pay gap) than men
- they are seldom given rights in

ancestral property.

- the earnings are normally kept by men ~~for their own~~ women have hardly any say over the way it is spent.

- traditionally seen as to be doing household more; leads to low labour force participation (22.5%)

This problem can be tackled by :-

(i) Empowering women by :-

- Educational interventions at at level e.g. - Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Abhiyan

- financial empowerment through
  - Self help groups ; cooperatives
  - schemes for savings - Sukanya Samriddhi
  - given them rights in property and inheritance

(ii) Better ~~educ~~ health care facilities for pregnant and lactatetic mothers - Matrivata vanda yojana, Integrated child Development Schemes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) Increasing participation of women in labour force by providing

- safe ~~lodging~~ lodging and transport facilities
- creches and better maternity care
- providing equal pay, legal interventions for non compliance

Thus the problem of feminization of poverty, a socio-economic phenomenon can be tackled by interventions addressing the root cause.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regional disparities in India are seen by the gross state domestic production of the states and percapita incomes. While states like Delhi have percapita income of above 1lks, state like Bihar has it less than ₹ 30,000.

Regional disparities have been caused due to :-

(i) Geographical factors :-

- disproportionate distribution of resources. E.g. Karnata has iron ore mines and rich in minerals (Dharwar Belt)
- unfavourable terrain of some states - hilly mountainous states - Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh
- ~~Da~~ disproportionate disasters and natural calamities - e.g. - annual flooding of Assam

(ii) Government policies :-

States have performed well due to better governance and policies :-

- Kerala had universal education from erstwhile Travancore state.
- Gujarat invited foreign investment and took pro active reforms to a high growth path
- urban centres - the IT industry at Bangalore, Gurgaon and Hyderabad drove growth in these areas,
- On the other hand poor law and order (Bihar) maxist insurgencies (Orissa, Chattisgarh) and lack of proper governance mechanisms deprived these states of growth.

(iii) The strategies to address the same are :-

(i) to create a cooperative and competitive environment for states to undertake reforms.

(ii) to incentivise business investment by giving tax breaks and inviting foreign capital.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) Proper and scientific utilization of ~~economic~~ natural resources. Modernization of mining, (SHAKTI for Coal, New Mineral Policy, 2019).

(iv) Addressing regional issues, identifying strengths and building upon them.

- Punjab – Food processing industry
- Bihar – Organic farming; and industrial revolution
- Odisha – Iron ore, coal, bauxite
- culture based approach.

Thus regional disparities can be addressed by synergystic efforts of industry, government and people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Monsoons are the phenomenon of seasonal reversal of winds; they are the main rain bearing mechanism for India.

Different factors affecting Indian monsoon are :-

(i) The heating of Tibetian landmass (LP) and formation of Inter Tropical Convergence zone over the North Indian Plains & determines intensity of monsoon.

(ii) The existance of Mascrene high and tropical easterly jet stream in West Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, favours movement of monsoon winds.

(iii) The shift of westerly jet stream away from Indian subcontinent to over Tibet leads to the break of monsoon in India

(iv) The presence of El-Nino, La Nina in the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean Dipole in the Indian Ocean, and ~~mo~~ Julian Madden

oscillation in the tropical belt.

(v) Presence of cyclonic conditions in Bay of Bengal further changes the pattern of Indian monsoon.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As can be seen from the causes and diagram Indian monsoon is a dynamic phenomenon and hence. is affected by a number of factors. This makes the monsoon very difficult to predict :-

- cycle of El Nino
- cycle of IOD
- cycle of IMO
- onset of ITCZ - intensity of heating of Tibetan Plateau

Indian meteorological Department has shifted to dynamic monsoon predictions which have ~~better~~ been forecasted better.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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cyclones are wind systems and patters formed by the difference of pressure systems.

The difference of the origin, movement-maturation and ~~co~~ decay can be understood as :-

(a) origin :-

- Tropical cyclone is caused by differential pressure ~~systems~~. (intense low pressure over the oceans)
- cause intense movement and circling of winds with heavy evaporation and cloud formation

- ~~Tem~~ extra tropical systems are formed due to the ~~for~~ interaction of different frontal systems.
- are generally calmer, cause rainfall and change in temperature depending on which front is dominant.
  ~~on~~ > warm → ~~dri~~ rainfall, thunders, cloudy.
  > cold > slight drizzle, clear weather

Tropical	Extra Tropical
(b) Movement	
- circular and with very high wind speeds (63 km/hr)	- they are formed by pushing of airmass and a Y shaped interaction plane of different air mass
• o anti clockwise in North Hemisphere (hemis) (ACW)	o anti CW - South Hemis
o clockwise in South Hemisphere (CW)	o CW - North hemis
- they generally move from ocean to land (East to West) due to local pressure systems and jets	- wind speeds not very high.
	- fronts are moving past one another
(c) Maturation :-	
- cause heavy rainfall, on the sea shore and interior areas	- cause drizzle to clear weather, intense rainfall is not seen
- dark cumulonimbus clouds are formed	- occluded front is formed
(d) Decay	
- due to lack of moisture supply as they reach the land and cause rainfall	- due to pushing of one airmass over other and complete mixing of both of them to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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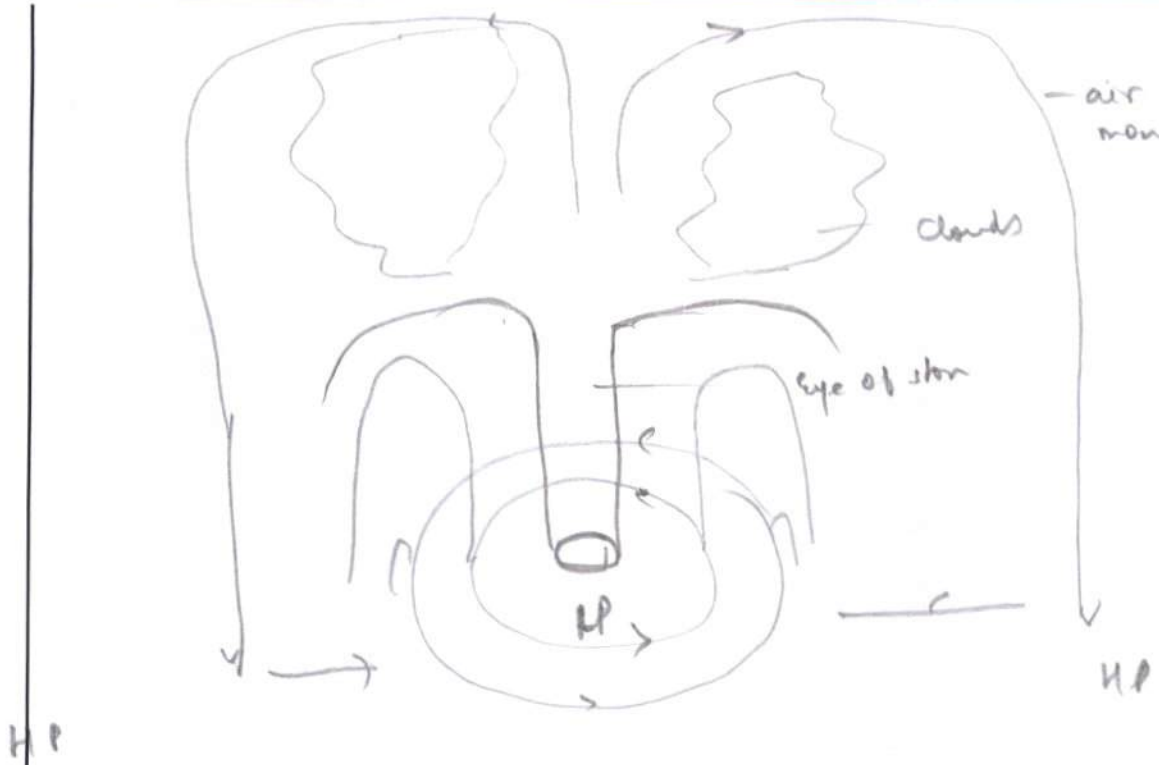
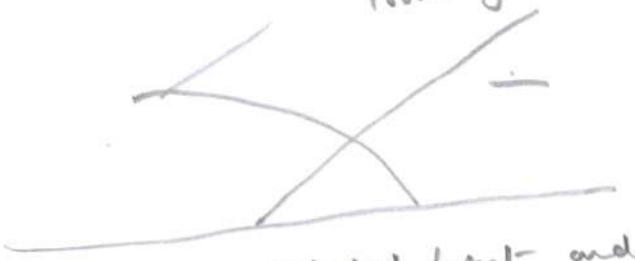


TROPICAL CYCLONE

EXTRA TROPICAL CYCLONE:-



Occluded front and dissipation

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 008880

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NISHANT SAURABH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
24.08.2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
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निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Judiciary is the ~~the~~ third organ of the state, the final interpreter of the constitution

To bring judiciary under Right to Information Act, 2010 will have the following merits :-

(i) increase transparency in functioning

(ii) lead to higher trust in judiciary

(iii) making judiciary more approachable

(iv) dealing with problems of nepotism in appointment and of allegations of corruption by making processes transparent

The demerits of the scheme would be :-

(i) If the proceedings of collegium etc. are to be disclosed it can :-

o harm the reputation of judges not recommended

o harm the independence of judiciary in appointing best judges ~~to its~~ due to ~~apart~~ fear of public scrutiny.

(ii) lead to administrative and record management issues with the judiciary already grappling with high pendency.

(iii) it will create hurdles in process and disposal of cases; may impede in procedure.

(iv) may lead to divulgence of sensitive information which can have personal repercussions as cases of criminal and high money transactions are involved; witness safety maybe compromised.

Thus the ~~to~~ above considerations are of prime importance while bringing RTI, which maybe suitable amended and then applied to Judiciary.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 323 deals with the constitution and ~~so~~ jurisdiction of various Tribunals.

Tribunals are specialised quasi judicial bodies with members from both administration and judiciary. They are usually of technical and specialized nature.

The ~~the~~ idea for Tribunals was mooted due to :-

(i) Increase in cases of highly technical nature require domain expertise - taxation, company law, telecom sector etc.

(ii) such awards were to be given following the principles of natural justice.

(iii) They were envisaged to be final with only leave by special application to supreme court.

But they are marred with various problems :-

(i) High pendency at the Tribunal level.

(ii) lack of adequate experts; leading to high vacancies.

(iii) Proliferation of tribunals with huge multiplicity - leads to administrative costs, ~~ie~~

(iv) Their awards were made appealable to High Court ~~too~~ leading to further appeals and ~~rendering the awards~~ adding just another step in judicial architecture.

Thus the tribunals ~~only~~ have added to the already ailing judiciary and are called 'white elephants' at times.

Suggested way out is:—

- rationalization of nmbers of tribunals
- ~~makin~~ reducing the nmber of appeals; creating special benches to hear matters expeditiously.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Parliamentary privileges are given under Article 105 of the Indian constitution.

They broadly constitute :-

- preserving the right to free speech of any Parliamentarian
- allowing proceedings of the House to be recorded and telecasted
- ensuring the dignity of the House is not under attack.

These privileges are broadly based on the privileges of the British Parliament.

The Parliamentary privileges have been at times used :-

(i) to punish even fair criticism of the House or conduct of the members.

(ii) to politicize issues by bringing privilege motion against MP's of ruling party for their replies in the Parliament. Eg. - Privilege motion on Rafale deal.

(iii) to evade arrest in cases wherein the law does not allow an MP to be arrested from 40 days to the end of session of the House. ~~before adj~~

In this way it is imperative that privileges are codified for effective use and prevent misuse.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The office of Governor is a constitutional office, and he is the head of the state executive. He is appointed by the ~~union~~ ~~Gov~~ President after consultations with the chief minister and chief Justice of the High Court.

The office of Governor has come under a lot of criticism due to the nature of its ~~ene~~ role in states, due to :-

(i) Recommendations for Presidents' rule and dissolution of assembly

(ii) Reservation of Bill for Presidents' ascent

(iii) Role ~~in~~ of LG in day to day functioning of Assemblies in UTs of Delhi and Pondicherry.

The office of Governor though criticized is nonetheless central to India's polity and cannot be abolished due to :-

(i) He ensures that the President is appraised of the happenings in the state and hence checks any unconstitutional misadventures of executives.

(ii) By reserving bills of ~~[illegible]~~ financial implication or relating to judiciary, he ensures that the institutions are secure and not interfered with.

(iii) The LG and state Government along with the union have no more rivalry in the Union Territories to better the life of the people.

~~Thus the Office of LG~~

(iv) He runs the Government of the state in the event of breakdown of constitutional machinery of state under Article 356.

Thus the office of Governor is relevant as it is.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lateral entry in civil services was undertaken recently by Union Government at Joint Secretary level.

Lateral entry means the entry of specialists from the private sector into positions of responsibility in Government which are usually manned by career bureaucrats.

Lateral entry helps by :-

(i) bringing expertise of the private sector in functioning of the Government.

(ii) Bringing in domain specialists as against the generalist bureaucrats.

(iii) It gives rise to competition in service and hence will incentivize performance.

(iv) Allows the private sector to participate in government bodies.

Lateral entry is effective to a certain extent but we cannot replace a career bureaucrat whom has :-

(i) experience of functioning as a field level officer and then as a policy maker.

(ii) he better understands the working of Government.

(iii) Is better able to coordinate with the political executive.

(iv) who has a fraternity in services and hence is able to get work done quickly.

As lateral entrants are good with the functioning of private sector and bring in Industry's but the Government to is the role of career bureaucrat indispensible.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Centrally sponsored schemes were rolled out in the domain of state subjects to augment and drive social welfare of the citizens.

Grievances of the states are :-

(i) One size fits all approach of centrally sponsored schemes - which does not address needs of different states ;

- funds for schools in kerala where 100% literacy is achieved
- The government has ~~also~~ allowed flexi funds of 10% to states to be used in other schemes if required.

(ii) ~~Lack of~~ Scheme implementing machinery is outside the state's control at times and hence is unresponsive to demands of the Government.

(iii) failure to adopt a fair formulae for fund devolution. Some states e.g. Bihar have been repeatedly demanding for special status.

(iv) A large number of schemes which leads to a very low spread of resources, effectively having very little effect on development.

(v) Populist measures which need to be checked.

The Central Government has undertaken following steps :-

(i) Rationalization of schemes from over 200 to 66 with only 6 core of core scheme with compulsory components.

(ii) 'flexi funds' - as discussed.

(iii) Performance based incentives.

(iv) Increased tax devolution by fifteenth finance commission from 32% to 42%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PM Jan Arogya Yojana is a comprehensive healthcare scheme for India, launched in the year 2018-19, with the name of Ayushmaan Bharat.

The components of the scheme are:-

(i) universal healthcare coverage and insurance to 10 crore families, covering half of the population for:-

- hospitalization ~~and~~ costs upto ₹ 5,00,000 per annum.
- for any member of family.

(ii) It also has a component for free provisioning of medicines for the below poverty line families.

(iii) Partnering with private hospitals for extending the scheme for tertiary care.

(iv) creating ~~adequate~~ comprehensive healthcare database.

Although the scheme is seen as transformational for India's health sector it is mired with multiple challenges: —

(i) Adequate resource mobilization with states opting out as they have their own health schemes.

(ii) The problem of high charges and inflated billing by unscrupulous hospitals to short change the insurance agencies and the Government.

(iii) The lack of awareness and hence penetration of the scheme.

(iv) Does not address the infrastructural and human resource issues of the sector.

(v) Medical sector needs a comprehensive overhaul and a single scheme maynot be able to fulfill all the demands as is seen currently.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill deals with the recognition and protection of rights of transgenders as the third sex.

The major provisions are :-

(i) Reservation of 2% in Government jobs and educational institutions.

(ii) Allowing for recognition of a transgender as a male female or third sex depending on its own gender identity.

(iii) creating a transgender (Persons) Authority to effectively redress complaints of transgenders and suggest policy ~~issues~~ measures.

(iv) create legal sanction for prohibition of discrimination against transgenders, with fine and criminal liability.

(v) creation of state and District level bodies to address grievances of transgenders.

The Transgenders bill has to be passed ~~with~~ to ensure that :-

(i) Rights of transgenders are effectively protected.

(ii) The supreme court judgement in the Nas Foundation case is honored.

(iii) To give a national level forum for ~~dis~~ redressal of grievance. along with state and district level implementation.

Thus to effectively protect the rights of transgenders ~~and~~ from exploitation and more for their welfare as a marginalized disempowered community of citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबद्ध सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The discourse on Indian diaspora has changed ~~in ti~~ with times.
India is the receiver of highest remittance in the world; largest number of Indians are found all around the world and more from highly skilled silicon valley to blue collared workforce in Gulf countries.

Indian diaspora was traditionally seen as 'brain drain' but now with changing times, it is increasingly being seen as a 'India's representative in the world' with stake in its development.

The foreign policy under Prime Minister has seen greater interaction with the Indian diaspora in every country he visits.

A number of schemes of the Government:

- merging of PIO and OCI cards
- allowing liberal foreign currency bank accounts to non resident Indians with Indian banks.
- Caring for diaspora who know India -
  - 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas' celebration
  - Bharat Ko Jaano - by Ministry of culture.
- welfare schemes for migrated people
  - MADAD platform to highlight any issue faced by Indian citizens
  - New Bill for Emigration to protect rights of emigrants in the new era.

With the recent heightened engagement with Indian diaspora, the foreign policy is leaning on this soft diplomacy have to generate a supporter base and attachment to the development of motherland.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इसकी विशाल संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is envisaged to work ~~for trade~~ as a multilateral trade agreement between countries of –

- ASEAN
- China
- Russia
- India
- Australia
- South Korea
- New Zealand.

The RCEP is a comprehensive trade partnership with more than 60% of world's population and GDP and 70% of trade flowing.

The opportunities are :-

(i) Integration of Indian economy with global supply chains.

(ii) Increased foreign investment.

(iii) Increased demand of ailing Indian textiles,

(iv) Filip to Indian manufacturing - make in India.

(v) Trade in services will get a boost with the

- Information Technology
- Tourism
- Healthcare
- Professional services - legal, technical,

being particularly valued.

The threats from RCEP can be:-

(i) The overbearing and dominant role of China which may flood the markets with cheap goods.

(ii) The domestic agriculture maybe hit by cheap imports from the Indo-asian countries.

(iii) The textile maybe hit by Bangladeshi imports.

(iv) Trade in services maynot pick up as there is no rule of mutual recognition of professional certification.

Thus a careful approach is needed to deal with RCEP.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decentralisation in India was driven by 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Act, 1993, giving way to formation of the local self government.

At the political level it has happened well and :-

- regular elections are held
- one-third reservation for women has improved the representation
- schemes implemented by Panchayats have worked well, e.g. MGNREGA

whereas on the fiscal, and the administrative front there have been severe constraints on the working of the decentralisation :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fiscal :-

- irregular state finance commission constitution and lack of adequate devolution.
- Funds transferred to states are not transferred to the local bodies.
- The local bodies have little space to augment their own resources.
  - o urban - municipal bonds have not picked up.
  - o Rural - local levies, etc. are extremely unpopular.

Administrative :-

- Lack of adequate devolution of powers to local bodies; mostly concentrated in the district magistrates.
- proliferation of parastatals in the urban setup; leads to increased diffusion of accountability and responsibility.
- The District Planning committee do not have

sufficient experts to work in the feild of planning.

Recent changes in the decentralization process by :-

(i) Finance commission earmarking funds for local bodies;

(ii) role of cooperative policy making in smart cities mission.

(iii) Increase role of Gram Panchayats by :-

- identification of beneficiaries
- social audit
- compulsory EIA.

have brought about some changes in this paradigm

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The amendment procedure to the Indian constitution is laid out in Article 368 of the Indian Constitution. Apart from this the constitution itself specifies certain changes which will not be deemed as amendments for the purpose of Article 368 in areas of - citizenship; changing names of states; etc.

When compared to other constitutions it not as easy to amend as the British system nor as difficult as American constitution.

It allows for an Act of amendment to originate in any of the two Houses, supported by 100 members in ~~Ro~~ Lok Sabha and 50 by Rajya Sabha and if adopted by two thirds majority of members present and voting and more than one half ~~to~~ of the total strength, it is deemed to be passed by both the Houses.

The British Constitution does not have any ~~written~~ special provision and the Parliament can amend any law by simple majority of both the Houses.

The American system on the other hand calls for 3/4 ~~th~~ majority of the both the Houses, the Senate and Assemblies of all the states, before Presidential assent.

~~The~~ Indian constitution on the other hand even in federal matters is passed after being vetted by half the states.

Thus the organic nature of the constitution is preserved in the present case and thus a middle path is found between rigidity of American constitution and flexibility of British system. It was based on the procedure of amendment in Weimar Republic.

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14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inter state disputes are disputes arising wherein one of the litigant is a state or a union Territory and other is the centre, a state or union Territory.

The institutional architecture for settling the inter-state disputes are :-

(i) The Supreme Court of India - has original jurisdiction in matters of inter state disputes.
- It is the final decision maker in such disputes and is the arbitrator.

(ii) Other constitutional mechanisms :-

(a) Inter state commission (A263) provides for ~~inter state~~ a body under chairmanship of the Prime minister with the city ministers of the states to serve as a dispute redressal platform.

(b) Inter State River Water Dispute Tribunal (A261) - allows a final technical resolution of disputes arising out of sharing of river waters in upstream and downstream states.

(c) Zonal council - constituted under the Home ministry to deliberate and discuss issues of ~~inter state~~ regional inter state coordination.

(iii) Other Institutional Mechanisms :-

(a) NITI Aayog - Governing council formed of chief ministers of all the states to act as the body for development ~~plan~~ strategy and also dispute resolution.

(b) National Integration council - working for national cohesion.

(c) National Ganga River Basin Authority - with all riparian states on board.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus there are ample institutional measures in place to solve inter state disputes, yet we find them landing in Supreme Court rather than being solved amicably at other fora.

Various Commissions including Sarkaria Commission and second Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended the ~~change in~~ strengthening of Inter State Council and using it as the primary institution for redressal of disputes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent advances in technology such as :-

- blockchain and distributed ledger system.
- Internet of Things
- Data Analytics and big data
- 5G internet, etc.
- Social media

may have ~~very~~ revolutionizing effect on Governance.

A Good Governance based era will be based on :-

- citizen centric approach
- participative democracy
- public service approach
- rule of law
- transparency
- accountability
- fact based decision making

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The integration of IT can be achieved by :-

(i) use of block chain technology to ~~provide~~ digitalize all land records; in trading and exchange

(ii) use of internet of things :-

- toll collection via RFID tags
- smart city
- one India one card - seamless mobility card.

(iii) social media for :-

- deliberative and awareness generation
- grievance redressal, via, Twitter, etc.

(iv) 5G technology will make digital proliferation
- faster, cheaper

(v) The use of technology to create better e market places - NAM, GeM (Government e market)
(National Agricultural market)

(vi) Authentication by SSC/Aadhar, targeted public distribution transfer, direct benefit transfer and Aadhar enabled pay.

will lead to financial inclusion and targeting better performance of Government schemes.

Thus with the changes in technology and incoming recent technological paradigms, e Governance will be the way ahead for Good Governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India features in one of the highest income disparity country. whereas we have top 1% earning 50% of country's wealth; bottom 30% make do with 1%.

In such a scenario philanthropy is a major tool to address the challenges our country is facing.

The significance of philanthropy are :-

(i) leads to redistribution of wealth.

(ii) targeted interventions - such as the NGO Aarohi by Ms. Nilanjani works for sanitation and drinking water.

(iii) It also brings best minds in business into providing solutions to the deprived.

(iv) the culture of philanthropy is also to be promoted for a stable society in the materialistic ~~of~~ trends.

(v) The partnership in development in this way increases ~~and~~, e.g.

- Bill & Melinda Gates foundation
- Azim Premji Foundation working in Education.
- Tata Trusts and their multiple initiatives
  - universities.
  - schools
  - hospitals.

The factors ~~that~~ are still holding back Philanthropy in India are :-

(i) very high income tax and corporate tax for the salried class; which makes ~~them~~ the rich feel absolved of their responsibility towards people and development.

(ii) The lack of culture of giving, and ~~rampant~~ there are no movements such as women buffet and Bill Gates have led ~~the~~ # pledge to give movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) Rampant corruption, use of black money in politics which makes the wealthy cronys contribute ~~to the~~ in different ways.

(iv) ~~con~~ Compulsory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). for big firms, which mostly leads to wastage of funds in unnecessary activities on pretext of CSR.

Thus the overall need is to rectify ~~the~~ bottlenecks and promote a culture of philanthropy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian heathcare has been marred by a number of challenges and thereby the need for multi dimensional intervention.

Problems :-

(i) Health being a state subject leads to differential spending depending on capacity of the states.

(ii) lack of proper database for the sector with records of ~~interventions undertaken~~ patient history to have a data centric policy approach.

(iii) The lack of proper doctors and experts at grass root level, poor state of primary healthcare centres, hospitals etc. ~~(poor~~

(iv) The low penetration of health insurance and thereby high out of pocket expenditure.

(v) low status of nutrition (recent deaths by kitchin in Bihar)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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A digital healthcare ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this scenario by :-

(i) providing adequate data coordinates for policymakers to address needs of healthcare sectors :-

- burden of communicable as non communicable diseases
- ~~inter~~ preventive healthcare

(ii) To flag the cases which require special care and support for state to intervene.

(iii) To allow universal healthcare insurance schemes to be rolled out for the citizens as in case of Western and European countries, e.g. Ayushmaan Bharat

(iv) To allow medicines to provided at low/ free cost to the disadvantaged/ deprived.

(v) To undertake proper reforms in the way healthcare is approached by partnership with the ~~public~~ private sector.

In these ways, a digital health care infrastructure will go a long way in creating the adequate intervention for the policy failures of earlier schemes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के समक्ष व्याप्त पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a huge demographic bulge and this dividend can be reaped to convert India into a knowledge superpower.

The problems ~~and their~~ can be analyzed as :-

(i) Access :-

- there is a very high dropout at secondary and senior secondary level (> 50% overall) when compared with universal primary enrolment
- teacher absenteeism, lack of infrastructure at schools.
- this can be addressed by providing adequate funding; giving training to teachers and incentivizing higher education; and also vocational education.

(ii) Equity :-

- There is a still a gap of over 15% when the total male (82%) and female (65%) literacy rates are compared;
- women are seen in miniscule numbers in STEM (science, technology, CS, mathematics) - schemes to promote.

(iii) Quality :-

- the distinction between private and public schools quality of education
- there is also a difference of the levels of higher education with only few colleges of high eminence in India.
- There has to be better quality of education; schemes for effective implementation of Right to Education Act, 2002 in private schools.

(iv) Affordability :-

- the fees of public schools are heavy even for middle class parents, and with mushrooming of international boards, etc, it is

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

increasingly getting out of reach of common man.
- the Government schools are marred with poor ~~infrastructure~~ educational standards.

Accountability :-

- whereas private schools hold their teachers accountable and are given feedback by parents; such mechanism are absent in Government schools.
- There is also the issue of reformation of
  - UGC
  - NMC constitution after MCI dissolution
  - AICCE

  for institutional reforms in higher technical and medical institutions.

Thus these five aspects form the core of the problems to be addressed for education to be effective

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Afghan peace process is the proposed solution for a stable, peaceful, democatic and prosperous Afghanistan, in the aftermath of America's intervention in Afghanistan.

The factors involved with their implications can be analyzed as :-

(i) Afghanistan's democratically elected government and its legitimacy.

(ii) The role of Taliban, the territory it controls and its stakes

(iii) The role of Pakistan, ISI and Pakistan based terror groups in funding, training and supplying arms to Taliban.

(iv) Terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda which are based out of Afghanistan, and ISIS's looking to expand.

(v) USA and its impatience in pulling out of Afghanistan, the war has raged on for over a decade.

(vi) Russia, Iran and their role in peace process. Russia had tried to hold peace talks at Moscow.

(vii) The highly factional nature of Afghan's demography, warring tribal factions and loyalties.

(viii) Overall instability of Afghanistan.

Peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan is necessary and India believes in :-

(i) An inclusive peace process, that brings to table all the stakeholders in Afghanistan.

(ii) A peace which is based on ethos of democracy, rule of law, peace and progress.

(iii) A peace which honors the treaties, obligations of earlier governments.

(iv) India has also sent two ambassadors to the Moscow talks held by Russia

(v) India has provided investment to the tune of over US$ 10 bn in Afghanistan.

(vi) A peaceful Afghanistan is helpful for

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's future projects :-

- TAPI
- NSTC
- Air corridors
- India's inclusion to APTTA.

Thus India believes in long term peace of Afghanistan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's foreign policy is driven by strategic autonomy and self interest, based on principles of international law.

Ties with USA and Russia are both important for India :-

USA :-

- India has been strategic partner of USA with it being granted :-
  - STA-1 status for trade in arms
  - LEMOA and COMCASA for armed forces interoperability
  - Summeline drills
  - NSG waiver
  - Diplomatic heavylifting by USA in getting India to join the arms control regime - MTCR, Australia Group, Wassenaar Agreement
  - One of highest trade partners.
  - Indo-Pacific and India's central role; Malabar exercise
  - QUAD initiative

The Russia - India relationship is based on :-

- Soviet def. arms and weaponry have formed the base of India's military :-
  - Co-development of Brahmos
  - Sukhoi - Su - 30
  - ~~Tiamat~~ S - 400 air defence system
- Soviet support to India in UN security council - mirroring its veto on Kashmir issue, as always.

The complications in the relationship can be studied as :-

(i) USA had threatened to impose sanctions under CATAASA (Adversary Sanctions) when India went through with S-400 air defence system.

(ii) Russia on the other hand has undertaken exports to Pakistan and participated in joint military exercises.

~~(iii) Russia~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus India has to manoeuvre its strategy according to the needs of the situation and its strategic best interest. Russia for India is an all weather friend and USA is the biggest pole in the world order.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 006880

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NISHANT SAURABH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
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9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. किसानों को आय की हानि से बचाने हेतु एक प्रभावी फसल बीमा प्रणाली अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

An effective crop insurance system is crucial in cushioning income losses for farmers. In this context, assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PMFBY is the flagship crop insurance scheme of Government of India.

It has adopted several measures to cushion crop income losses :-

(i) To give a tightened coverage at very low premium - 2% Kharif | 3% Rabi | 5% - Perishables

(ii) Provides for mechanism of claims even in event of local level calamities :-

- pest attack
- hail
- ~~local land floods~~. wild animals.
- fire

(iii) It also provides for a provision of covering post harvest losses in case of pest attacks, and other exigencies.

(iv) Avoids GIS based mapping and remote sensing to be used for expeditious disposal of claims.

Even though the scheme is designed to cover the incomes it suffers from following problems :-

(i) low awareness of insurance schemes - only 4-5% of cropped area is insured.

(ii) already high cost of farming and agriculture, further insurance seen as added liability.

(iii) Earlier schemes have suffered with slow settlement. PMKBY has to ensure speedy claim settlements.

(iv) Information Awareness component of the scheme not utilized effectively till now.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. दिवाला एवं शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (IBC) के महत्व को समझाते हुए, उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the significance of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), highlight the challenges that need to be addressed for it to achieve its true potential. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Insolvency and bankruptcy code was brought to ensure that companies can easily ~~and~~ get out of business if they are not doing well.

With extremely poor indicators of companies closing and protracted litigations, IBC was seen as a gamechanger.

Significance :-

(i) calls for time bound resolution of companies insolvency proceedings - maximum one year.

(ii) create a robust insolvency environment :-

- Insolvency Professionals
- Insolvency & bankruptcy board
- Insolvency Agencies.

(iii) Setup for different mechanisms of NCLT and commercial courts for setting of disputes related to insolvency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet, the code is still to achieve its true potential due to :-

(i) delays in company filing for insolvency as they fear complete surrender of management.

(ii) Proceedings have taken time beyond the stipulated timelines.

(iii) Only a single Insolvency Agency has registered till now, need to incentivize more agencies.

(iv) International experts and firms have still not entered India, needed to create a facilitative environment for them to function

Thus IBC will ~~be~~ do better if the problems are suitably addressed.

3. भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्रक का कायापलट करने में मल्टी-मोडल परिवहन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistics sector. Mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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multimodal transport is the idea of seamless transport network using the land, the air and the ~~sea~~. water, rail.

India's fragmented logistics sector with heavy reliance on ~~road~~ road transport ~~to~~ can be integrated only by creation of multi modal transport.

The potential can be highlighted by :-

(i) the cost of movement of goods by airways is a fraction of that of road and rail, and India has a wide network of navigable rivers.

0 111 National waterways were ~~highlight~~ notified earlier by the Government

(ii) The creation of multimodal Terminals with the first one at varanasi is step in right direction.

(iii) Similarly RO-RO service in Brahmaputra

is also seen as a model for replication

(iii) The Sagarmala Project aims at creating seamless movement of goods from roads, rails and major ports to reduce export turnaround times.

(iv) Dedicated freight corridors (DMIC | AKIC) once developed will be integrated.

(v) Bharatmala project will upgrade the road infrastructure and integrate it to other ways.

(vi) Even outside India, Kaladan multimodal Project is being pursued to better connectivity of North East.

Thus multimodal projects are necessary for creation of seamless logistical sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुन: प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Private investment is a key driver that catalyses an economy into a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Explaining the statement, highlight the steps that should be taken to revive private investment in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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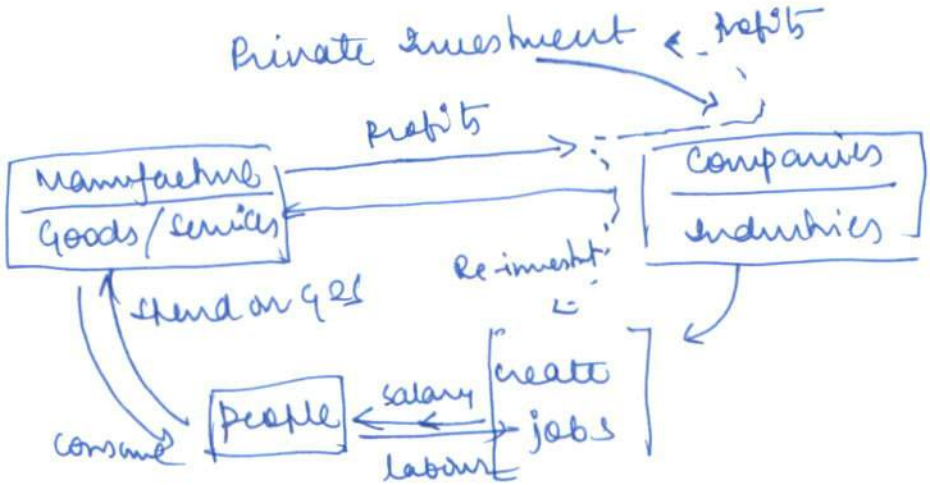
Private investment is one of the key drivers of growth, as can be seen



Thus ~~cont~~ investment creates a virtuous cycle of economic growth and production

The steps that have to be taken to revive private investment are :-

(i) Relaxation of FDI norms in various sectors to boost foreign investments.

(ii) to reduce government borrowing from domestic

markets causing 'crowding out' of ~~pub~~ private investment.

(iii) Allow easier norms for raising money from foreign markets.

(iv) To deepen the capital market by undertaking reforms as recommended by Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission — single regulator, financial management council, etc.

(v) To revive investor confidence by recapitalising banks; ensuring proper implementation of GST.

Thus the Government can work towards spurring investment to drive growth by these measures.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. परित्यक्त नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु भारत में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की प्रभावकारिता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Comment on the efficacy of waste to energy plants being established in India in order to solve the problem of discarded municipal solid waste. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

waste to energy plants are being setup under various government schemes to solve the problem of discarded municipal waste.

The intervention are :-

(i) Bio-char - to derive energy from MSW

(ii) Gobarthan - bio-energy from the cow dung

(iii) waste based incineration to provide energy.

The debate for the efficacy can be divided into :-

(1) Solid waste based plants :-

- doubtful long term utility as they are quite harmful to environment
- improper handling of wastes may lead to health hazards and ground water contamination

(ii) Biogas based plant :-

- are much more scientific and sustainable.
- energy generated / biogas can be used for cooking purposes.
- It is a zero carbon generating measure, hence environment friendly.
- Assam Government has tried to generate methane based biogas cylinder and has been quite successful.

Thus biogas is ~~and~~ seems to be better solution to solid waste.

Scientific management of waste :-

- segregation { degradable / non biodegradable
- scientific land fills
- reducing ~~and~~ waste locally.
- concept of cyclic economy will go a long way in solving this problem

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, इसके द्वारा शमन, जानकारी और डेटाबेस संवर्धन एवं संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), mention the strategies adopted by it for mitigation, knowledge and database augmentation and institutional strengthening. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National clean Air Programme was launched in wake of the ~~extreme~~ extreme levels of pollution seen in Delhi in winter months.

It is a graded response to increasing ambient pollution. ~~and to~~ It is important in Delhi ~~where not~~ and in India where more than one million people are affected by respiratory and pollution related deaths.

- The mitigation strategies are :-
  - Graded response - shutting down of polluting factories,
    - closing of schools
    - declaring vehicle free zones
    - vehicle pooling schemes.
  - spraying air scrubbers and purifiers at the most polluted traffic junctions.

- The knowledge strategy deals with creating a data bare of
  - ~~p~~ polluting industries according to the adopted colour code
  - AQI monitoring.
  - SAFAR - air quality prediction
  - taking inputs and producing simulated pollutant analysis and bulletins.

- Institutional strengthening :-
  - Give more teeth to CPCB
  - Penal provisions against ~~stubble~~ stubble burning and polluting industries
  - Policy level intervention by coordination of state government and union government.

Thus NCAP tries to holistically address problem of pollution in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. हाल के दशकों में भारत ने अपनी IPR व्यवस्था को TRIPS के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु इसे परिवर्तित किया है। हालांकि, इसके पश्चात् भी विकसित विश्व के संदर्भ में IPR से संबंधित मुद्दों पर मौलिक मतभेद बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In recent decades India has made changes in its IPR regime to make it TRIPS compliant, however there continue to remain fundamental differences on IPR related issues in relation to the developed world. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has brought in the National Intellectual Property Policy, 2016 and enacted laws to ~~give~~ make the legal framework trips compliant.

The IP Policy deals with various issues and calls for creation of robust intellectual property regime:-

- Patents to be granted in time bound manner; lower filing fees.
- promoting innovation by creating IP environment of compliance
- IP professionals to aid the innovators
- IP breaches to be pursued and curbed.

Even then there are issues with the developed world over :-

(i) Evergreening of patents which is seen as illegal in Indian legal system but is valid with the developed world to recover cost of innovation.

(ii) Compulsory Licensing of essential medicines and generic drugs to be out of purview of patent laws.

(iii) ~~Bre~~ Breeder seeds and high cost of monsanto single use seeds; which creates high seed costs. It is being addressed by SCAE innovation.

(iv) Traditional knowledge protection (TKDL) and its conflict with access and benefit sharing according to Nagoya Protocol to convention on Biological Diversity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चंद्रयान-2 को न केवल ISRO के सर्वाधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण अभियानों में से एक, बल्कि चंद्रयान-1 की तुलना में तकनीकी रूप से अधिक उन्नत भी माना जा रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चंद्रमा का अन्वेषण सामान्य रूप से समस्त मानवता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचा सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Chandrayaan-2 has not only been considered as one of the most challenging missions of ISRO but also more technologically advanced than Chandrayaan-1. Elaborate. Further, examine how lunar exploration can benefit humanity in general. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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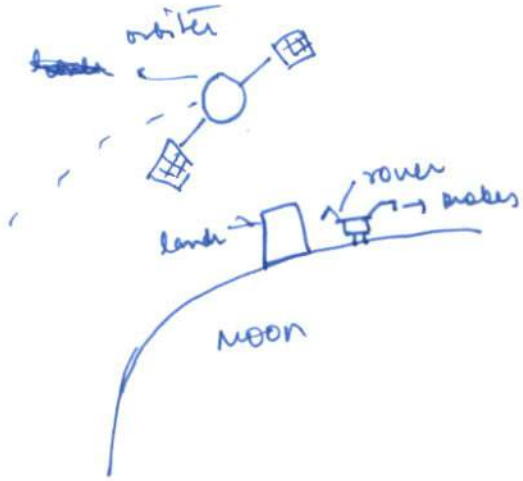
Chandrayaan 2 launched recently by ISRO is seen as a successor of chandrayaan 1.

· The technological upgrades of this mission were :-

- having a lander, a rover and a probe component to the mission



- ~~Thus this mission~~ The rover was to be provided by ROSCOSMOS of Russia but it could not deliver; hence ISRO indigenously developed the capability of rover.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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o The GSLV launch vehicle with cryogenic engine to take the mission to moon had to manoeuvre the orbit and involved complex movements. It was again achieved by ISRO.

The exploration of moon will benefit humanity ~~morality~~ by :-

(i) explaining the origins of earth

(ii) exploring the surface of moon, seeing if a human settlement maybe possible in distant future.

(iii) carrying out experiments at moon.

(iv) understanding the effects of solar winds and plasma flares.

9. अनेक राष्ट्रों की सामरिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता और बढ़ती अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को देखते हुए, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के सैन्यीकरण को एक खतरा माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष को सुरक्षित रूप से शासित करने हेतु एक नियम आधारित व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Given the strategic rivalries and growing space capabilities of many countries, militarisation of outer space is considered a threat. In this context, discuss the need for a rule-based order to securely govern outer space. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The outer space is considered as a global common and paradoxically also as the fifth theatre for warfare.

With the rising space capabilities of countries like - USA, Russia, China, Japan, EU, India, space is increasingly having strategic satellites of different countries.

The 1967 convention outer space bans militarisation of space and placing weapons in the space; but USA has time and again hinted at the possibility.

Even the anti satellite capabilities (ASAT) as recently tested by India's Mission Shakti and earlier by USA and China have been seen as threat to peace in space

Against this backdrop space must be used for peaceful purpose and to further the development of humanity.

The PAROS treaty being discussed at the united ~~states in~~ nations is a step in the right direction in this regard.

Thus space has to be kept as a global common and with growing capabilities a rule based order is must.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्डरिंग) न केवल भारत की वित्तीय प्रणाली की स्थिरता, बल्कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 इन मुद्दों को किस सीमा तक संबोधित करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Money laundering not only threatens the stability of the financial system of India but also its national security. Elucidate. In this context, discuss how far the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 addresses these issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

money laundering is the illegal activity of converting black money into white money through - placement, layering and integration.

money laundering threatens the stability of financial system and national security by :-

(i) Proceeds of illegally acquired money is pushed into the economy, which causes o inflationary pressures.

(ii) The black money generated is also out of either :-

o tax evasion - leading to lower tax collection

or

o illegal / criminal activities - - drug trafficking

- human trafficking
- organized crime.

which are all detrimental to national security.

(iii) money laundering is also a cause of :-

- corruption and its proceeds being integrated
- use of money in elections.

(iv) The black money has disproportionately been laundered by :-

- Real Estate - causing bubble
- Gold - erosion of current account balance
- education - lowering quality and corruption at bodies like MCI
- sports - IPL scam, etc

The PMLA Act, 2002 creates architecture for dealing with money laundering and empowers the Enforcement Directorate as the apex investigative agency in cases of money laundering. It gives powers of :-

- attachment and confiscation of property;
- arrest and prosecution in cases; has fought landers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture markets in India are highly fragmented and under the clutches of local Agricultural Produce marketing committees (APMC's).

The need for Agricultural market reforms are :-

(i) For the farmers :-

- will give remunerative compensation to the farmers
- will ~~also~~ lead to less wastages
- will give better flexibility to sell produce.
- will help in ~~p~~ stemming prices if ~~the~~ commodities market pick up.
- better seeds, inputs and agricultural outputs if farmer assured.
- low illegal levies and rents

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) For the consumers :-

- will reduce the costs of consumables by ~~giving~~ reducing intermediaries
- ~~will~~ allow consumers ~~to~~ access to fresh farm produce.
- demand of organic food can be met-

(iii) For the Government :-

- helpful in aim of Government for doubling farmers income by 2022.
- reduce burden of procurement.
- reduce corruption at APMC's
- deepen commodities markets
- boost to food processing sector - synergy with make in India
- boost to exports - Rainik Bharat.

key aspects of agricultural markets the need to be ~~a~~ reformed are :-

(i) Allow the private sector to setup markets

(ii) Enable one license for ~~all~~ the state to be centrally registered for being a trader at APMC.

(iii) Effectively implement NAM - national agricultural market.

(iv) Open up contract farming with protections to both the parties.

(v) Improve market infrastructure, cold storage and ~~other~~ transport ~~f~~.

(vi) Free fruits and vegetables from requirement of selling at APMC.

In this way Government, as has also tried through its model APMC Act may reform; but will ultimately depend on political will of the state Government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government has increasingly included disinvestment proceeds and targets in budget.

- The Government had under taken following steps :-
  - Department of Disinvestment rechristened as Department of Public Investment and Asset management to highlight the ethos.
  - Targets of about and over 70,000 crore in budget 2017-18 was met
  - ETF (exchange traded fund) - 22 of blue chip companies are always in very high demand.

The Government is still struggling with :-

- - it could find no buyer for Air India which has increasingly become a liability.

- All the proceeds of disinvestment have mostly come from the buying by PSB's and LIC, etc., making it an exercise of accounts.

- Sale of land lying with PSU's have not picked up due to slump in real estate.

- Although Government has done well to meet its targets it needs to do a lot more :-

  - make profitable enterprise by giving autonomy to a professional board.

  - close down units that are completely irrevocable and use the assets for a productive purpose.

- Employees to be redeployed in other productive units or given option to take severence package.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus the disinvestment will take up only if it makes business sense to the investors which can be ensured by turning the mits around.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं कि रोजगार सृजन और उत्पादकता भारत में फर्मों की आयु के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बढ़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्यों भारतीय फर्में छोटे स्तर से आरंभ होती हैं और छोटी ही बनी रहती हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

There have been arguments that employment creation and productivity do not grow adequately as firms age in India. In this context, analyse why Indian firms start small and stay small. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian firms are generally characterized by starting small and staying small.

This way they lose out on -

(i) capitalising economies of scale

(ii) creation of jobs at large scale

(iii) becoming global companies.

The reasons for this has been seen as :-

(i) Government policies :-

- which provide benefits to small companies.
- Labour laws that disincentivize firms from growing.
  - greater compliance as workers grow
  - additional facilities
  - burden of EPF, insurance.

(ii) Sectoral woes :-

- Textile sector - small as handlooms and machinery are cheaper
  - labour intensive sector ; cheap labour vs. high capital cost of modernization.

- Food processing mill :-
  - based out of seen
  - seen as an additional remuneration

- Service sector :-
  - hotels, shops etc.
  - market place dominated by new modes - ayo, Amazon
  - traditional share and profits are shrinking.

(iii) Lack of finances :-

- Rising NPA problem of banks - led to to risk averse lending.
- Small businesses coming under GST Tax net have increased compliance costs
- Lack of capital bond markets which can sustain the growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) creative destruction of jobs not happening :-

- Insolvency & Bankruptcy code has tried to ~~increase the~~ ease the exiting of business but operational issues still are present—

~~- lack of a culture of~~

Thus a myriad of problems have caused the Indian firms to start small and stay small.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ऊर्जा दक्षता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Bring out the importance of focussing on energy efficiency for achieving energy security in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Energy security in India will be based on the dual paradigm of :-

- generation and diversification of sources
- efficient utilization of generated energy.

> Energy efficiency means getting same amount of energy to produce more work.

> Energy efficiency is a demand side intervention and works on :-

- better technology for appliances
- making designs more adaptive — buildings, factories, offices
- enhancing mass transport
- efficient automobiles.
- reduce wastage by awareness and education.

The steps taken by Government are :-

(i) Bureau of Energy Efficiency :-

- standard star ratings to domestic appliances.
- reduces the bills of consumers and saves energy from being wasted.

(ii) ~~National~~ EESL ~~and~~ (Energy Efficiency Services Limited) is a joint venture of power companies that is undertaking retrofitting of Government offices with energy efficient devices.

- it also provides energy consultancy to other bodies.

(iii) ~~Building~~ Green Building code to make buildings energy efficient. It also frames an Eco Niwas.

(iv) National cooling action plan to plan for cooling requirements of India as its energy needs grow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) FAME for adoption of efficient electric and hybrid vehicles.

~~Thus encouraging~~

(vi) co-opting corporates in building zero emission offices.

Thus a partnership of various bodies and government intervention are undertaken to drive home energy efficiency in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. लंबे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी हेतु सांविधिक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, अनेक श्रमिक निरंतर इसकी पहुंच से बाहर बने हुए हैं। इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite having a statutory framework for minimum wages since long, many workers continue to remain outside its reach. Examine the reasons and suggest corrective measures in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The statutory framework for workers wages is derived from the minimum wages Act, the maternity Benefits Act, and ~~that~~ other state legislated Acts for labour protection.

The reasons why the workers are outside the ambit are :-

(i) Casualization of workforce. with casual labours having no rights and paid on day to day basis being employed in majority of activities.

(ii) Multiplicity of laws and slabs - which lead to wide variation in the labour standards; more than 600 notified activities have different minimum wages.

(iii) Lack of awareness among the workforce regarding their rights.

(iv) Workers disputes are generally costly and

prohibitive.

(v) corruption and collusion of labour officials which leads to ~~di~~ undocumented employment, flouting of rules and regulations.

(vi) with rising automation in industry and unemployment rates, the trade unions and the organisations have also been rendered powerless to demand. ~~for~~ ~~co~~.

The solutions that have been proposed are:-

(i) A wages code Bill which will mandate a floor minimum wages for the country has been recently passed by Parliament, That coming into force will tackle the problem of multiplicity of rates.

(ii) Giving more voice to the demands of workers, Trade disputes act has to be strengthened.

(iii) To reduce cannalisation, minimal labour welfare schemes have to be run by the Government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

By tackling the root cause of the workers problem; India maybe able to work through the issue of workers wages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में एक सुस्थापित कार्बन बाजार के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रमाण-पत्रों (REC) की प्रणाली को स्पष्ट करते हुए, REC बाजार के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of a well-established carbon market in India. In this context, explaining the mechanism of renewable energy certificates (REC), highlight the challenges that the REC market faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is becoming the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases after USA and china. Although the per capita emissions are very low ~~still under control~~ still, the need is to ~~go green in~~ have robust mechanisms to deal with the problem.

Significance of well established carbon market :-

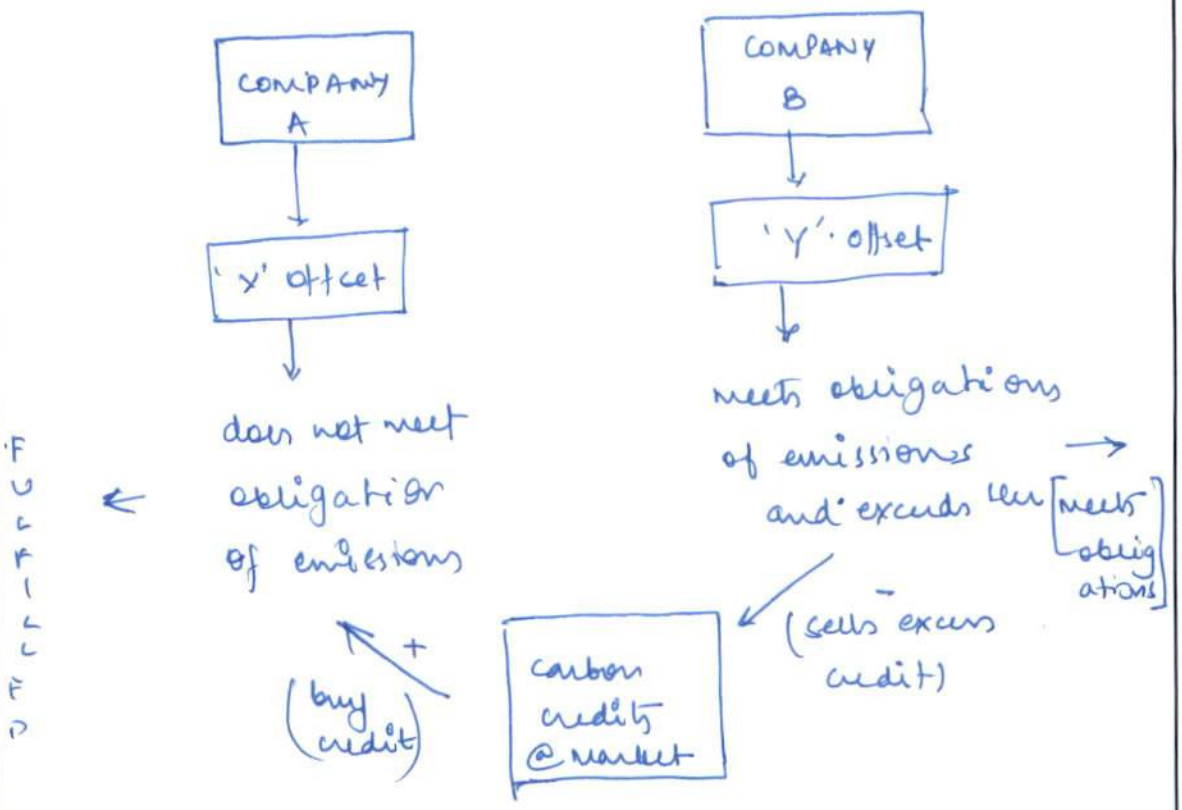
(i) within the country - trading of REC's and other obligations will incentivize companies to adopt greener, cleaner technologies.

(ii) outside the country - will help in attracting joint implementation projects under kyoto protocol.

(iii) It will also lead to deepening of the finance markets for such initiatives.

(iv) It will help India achieve its obligations under the Paris convention.

The mechanism of RECs ~~are~~ :- can be seen from :-



Thus a market place of credits is established.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The challenges faced by PAT market are :-

(i) The lack of adequate quantum of credits generated by the private sector.

(ii) The carbon saving obligations have poor monitoring. Government has come up with color coding of industries to tackle this problem

(iii) The markets have not become popular and been opened to foreign trading; will give much depth.

(iv) ~~And~~ The global discourse on emission offset is changing with stance of USA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन संबंधी प्रयासों के समेकन की आवश्यकता एवं इसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Sendai Framework under auspices of UN calls for efforts towards disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in years 2015-30.

The need for integration arises from:-

(i) climate change has led to increased frequency of extreme climatic events:-

- increased frequency of cyclones;
- increased floods; cloud burst
- recent phenomenon of urban floods
- storm surges in coastal areas
- ~~increased extreme w.~~

This has further accentuated the challenge of ~~climate change~~ disaster management

(ii) Rising urbanization and high concentration of population ~~makes~~ at the coasts make the more susciptible to sea level rise. This will cause mass displacement and

hence calls for a large scale mass rehabilitation programme.

(iii) Disasters also add to climate change :—

- forest fires – Australia (recently)
  – Uttarakhand (yearly)
- destruction of human settlements by disaster causes pressure on resources to 'build back better'.

(iv) making agriculture resilient to climate change.

The challenges faced to undertake such integration are :—

(i) low awareness about disaster management,

(ii) can need to build capacity of local bodies and lack of proper trained manpower

(iii) lack of adequate funds to undertake overhaul of urban landscape in wake of imminent disasters.

(iv) climate smart agriculture has still not picked up.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Short term memory of policy planners which do not take into account the cyclic nature and address root cause of the issue.

Thus an integration of approaches ~~to~~ by partnership of

- Government
- Civil society
- Local Bodies
- International organizations

can only bring about a reduction in disaster risk and mitigate climate change -

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. नीति-निर्माण में आंकड़ों के महत्व को देखते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इसकी क्षमता अल्पप्रयुक्त क्यों बनी हुई है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की आंकड़ा अवसंरचना को रूपांतरित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Given the significance of data in policy making, analyze why its potential remains underutilised. Also, suggest some measures for transforming India's data infrastructure in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Data is the new oil', has been oft repeated in the discourse on ~~the~~ data and its benefits.

The significance of data in policy making is paramount, its potential is still to be tapped because:-

(i) Lack of comprehensive data regulation regime that ~~to~~ gives a legal framework for use of data. Justice Sri Krishna committee's recommendations are yet to be implemented.

(ii) Data of Indian consumers are mostly on overseas servers and hence out of physical access to the Government.

(iii) A large number of data points collected by government are still in silos.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- GSTN, ROC, CBDT, eway Bill MIS are all stand alone applications
  - Similarly CCTN, BPRD, FATF, ED, NCRB data sets are in silos.

(iv) Lack of discourse of Government data for independent research and policy inputs.

(v) Data security architecture in India is still nascent and breaches have been reported even from highest secured bodies.
- Defence Papers - France submarine leaks
- Aadhar breaches

~~Thus a need~~ Some measures can be:-

(i) Enactment of Data Protection Law in lines of GDPR according to Sri Krishna Committee Recommendations.

(ii) Data localization no be strictly mandated for financial companies - Visa, Mastercard;
~~Cof~~ marketplaces - Amazon
and social media - Facebook, Twitter,

(iii) Integration of data architecture of Government agencies to provide pin pointed data. Aadhar may act as a seed for this.

(iv) Disclosure of non sensitive data

(v) Cyber security to be ensured under Cyber security policy, 2013 and IT Act, 2006.

Thus a comprehensive data regime can only ensure use of data for policy making in a proper way.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The roots of insurgency in the North Eastern region are embedded in a host of factors. Discuss. What measures have been taken to tackle cross-border insurgency in this area? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The North Eastern region has been a hotbed of insurgency since 1950's.

The factors that are responsible for this are :-

(i) British policy of isolating the North Eastern states which led to them being out of the mainstream national movement.

(ii) Separate cultural identity based on the tribal culture of various tribes

- Nagas – Rengma, Ao
- Mizos, Kuki
- Manipuri etc

(iii) Demand for autonomy and secessionist tendency of groups. 'Nagalim' is demanded by Nagas as a separate state.

(iv) Lack of socio-economic development of region. as leading to youth unemployment and deprivation.

(v) Easy availability of arms from china, Bangladesh, Myanmar.

(vi) Porous borders with Myanmar; ethnic ties across the border.

(vii) Lack of enlightened tribal leadership.

The Government of India has taken a host of measures :-

- Policy of
  (i) Dialogue and settlement for those factions that agree to abjure violence, accept the constitution of India and wish to deliberate with the Government.

Eg. In 2016-17, Naga Accord was signed to with NSCN(IM) ~~for~~ after the declaration of ceasefire.

(ii) To tackle rouge factions with the use of force - paramilitary, armed forces.
- insurgency hit areas have been declared disturbed under AFSPA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) This dual policy has yeilded good results.

Flushing out of insurgents have taken place by Army strikes in NSCN camps at Myanmar and ULFA camps in Bhutan.

Other groups have accepted to talk.

(iv) The root cause of insurgency lies in lack of infrastructure and socio-economic development, the Government has taken a number of steps to address this issue:-

(a) Bogibeel Bridge

(b) Dhola Sadiya Bridge

(c) Accords with Bangladesh to allow transit.

(d) Pakyong airport project.

(e) Special North East Department

- NE wing in NITI Aayog.

Thus Government is following a holistic policy to address the issue of insurgency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the challenges faced by India in countering terror financing. Also, mention the steps taken by India in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Terror financing is the phenomenon of using proceeds ~~sit~~ to fund terrorist operations of training, raising arms, propaganda etc.

Terror financing is seen as the life blood of terrorist functioning. The challenges faced by India are :-

(i) Fake indian currency notes (FICN) being printed by Pakistan sponsored terror groups; these are used to fund terror groups; and hit dually the economy and the security.

(ii) The prevalance of Hawala channels for transfer of funds ~~s~~. This generates unaccounted funds which are put to terrorist activities.

(iii) Funding by state machinery - e.g. Saudi Arabia, Pakistan for theological purposes which are resorted to wage 'jihad'.

(iv) A very sizeable portion of Indian economy operating on cash and black money further aggravates the problem of plugging the leakages.

The steps taken by India in this regard maybe summed up as :-

(i) Demonetization and introduction of enhanced security featured new currency to root out the large quantity of circulating black money and FICN.

(ii) Push to digital payments and economy so that the financial networks are tracked.

(iii) Ratification of membership to Egmont Group, Financial Action Task Force and setting up of FIU-IND to tackle the menace of global terror financing networks.

(iv) Giving NIA extra ~~jurisdictional~~ territorial powers with amendment to the Act, giving it more teeth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus India has faced a lot of challenges with respect to countering terror finance and has tried solutions as the problem evolves. With global cooperation and cracking down on black money generated domestically, it will further strengthen the venture mechanism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK